



92-004

NUM 55-00147

Lucey Macknight's Book
Watlington.

dec
4/91

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is written in a cursive script and is mostly illegible due to fading and the age of the paper. Some words are difficult to decipher but appear to include "The" and "of".

GAMUT, OR RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

THE GAMUT.

BASE STAFF.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	TENOR AND TREBLE.	COUNTER.		
5	A	La	F	Fa	G	Sol
4	G	Sol	E	La	F	Fa
4	F	Fa	D	Sol	E	La
3	E	La	C	Fa	D	Sol
3	D	Sol	B	Mi	C	Fa
2	C	Fa	A	La	B	Mi
2	B	Mi	G	Sol	A	La
1st space.	A	La	F	Fa	G	Sol
1st line.	G	Sol	E	La	F	Fa

The natural place for mi is on B.

If B be flat, mi is on
 If B and E be flat, mi is on
 If B, E and A be flat, mi is on
 If B, E, A and D be flat, mi is on

E | If F be sharp, mi is on
 A | If F and C be sharp, mi is on
 D | If F, C and G be sharp, mi is on
 G | If F, C, G and D be sharp, mi is on

F
 C
 G
 D

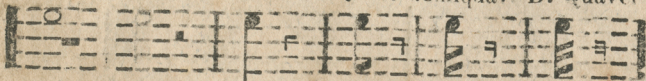
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Above mi, are fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, and below are law, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, and then comes mi again.

From mi to fa, and law to fa are but half tones.

MUSICAL NOTES AND RESTS.

Semibreve. Minim. Crotchet. Quav. Semiquav. D. Quaver



It takes 2 minims to make one semibreve, 4 crotchets, 8 quavers, 16 semiquavers, or 32 demisemiquavers,

MUSICAL CHARACTERS,

Stave



Five lines on which music is written.

Ledger line



Is added when the notes go out of the compass of the five lines.

Grace



Shows how many parts are sung together.

Flat



Set before a note sinks it half a tone.

Sharp



Raises a note half a tone.

Natural



Restores any note, made flat or sharp, to its primitive sound.

Slur or tie



Shows what number of notes are sung to one syllable.

Point



Adds to a note half its original length.

Hold



Shows that the note or rest over which it is placed may be continued longer than its usual time.

Figure



Reduces three notes to the time of two.

Repeat



Shows that part of a tune is to be sung twice.

Choosing notes.



Give the performer liberty to sing which he pleases.

Two strokes with dots, ::, signify a repetition of words.

Show that the notes under figure 1 are sung before repeating, and those under figure 2 after. If tied together with a slur, all are sung after repeating.

Figures 1 2

Mark of distinction

Requires the note over which it is placed to be sung emphatically.

Single bar

Divides the time according to the measure note.

Double bar

Shows the end of a strain.

Close

Shows the end of a tune.

Apogiatura, are small notes which have no duration, but what is borrowed from those to which they are attached.

TIME AND ITS DIFFERENT MODES.

COMMON TIME.

First Mode,



Contains one semibreve in each bar, or other notes or rests in proportion, with four beats, two down and two up.

Second Mode,



Has the same quantity of notes, is beat and accounted like the first, only one quarter quicker.

Third Mode,



Contains one semibreve in each bar, and two beats, one down and one up.

Fourth Mode,



Contains one minim in each bar, with two beats, one down and one up.

TRIPLE TIME.

First Mode,



Contains three minims in each bar, with three beats, two down and one up.

Second Mode, $\frac{3}{4}$ Contains three crotchets in a bar, with three beats, two down and one up.

Third Mode, $\frac{3}{8}$ Contains three quavers in a bar, with three beats, two down and one up.

COMPOUND TIME.

First Mode, $\frac{6}{4}$ Contains two pointed minims in each bar, with two beats, one down & one up.

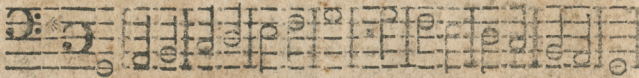
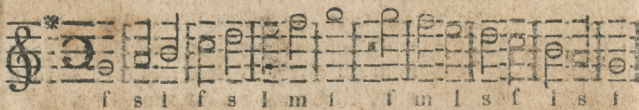
Second Mode, $\frac{6}{8}$ Contains two pointed crotchets in each bar, with two beats, one down & one up.

OF THE KEYS.

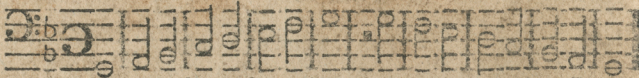
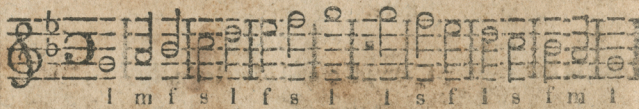
There are two keys in music, the sharp key and the flat key. If the last note in the Base be next above mi, it is a sharp, if next below, it is a flat key.


MUSICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.—*Affettuoso*, affectionately.—*Crescendo* or *Cres.* increasing the sound.—*Ducato*, two parts together.—*Forte* or *For.* loud and full.—*Grave*, slow.—*Moderato* or *Mod.* slacken the time.—*Piano* or *Pia.* soft.—*Tutt*, all voices together.—*Vigoroso*, with life and vigour.

THE EIGHT NOTES IN THE MAJOR KEY.

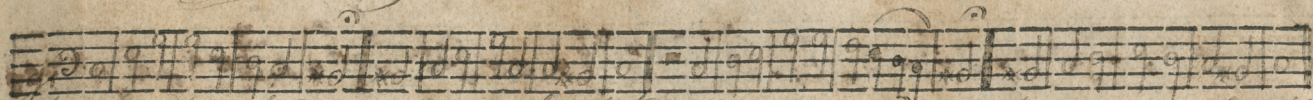


IN THE MINOR KEY.

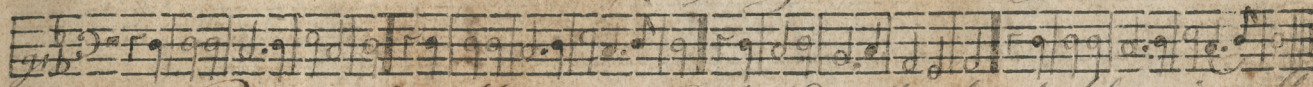



triple  Grotto I M

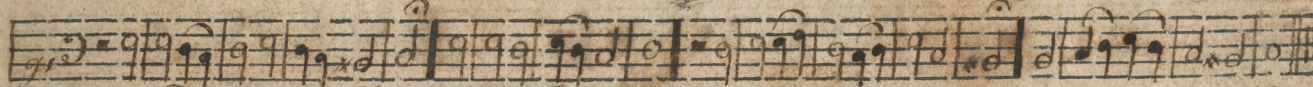
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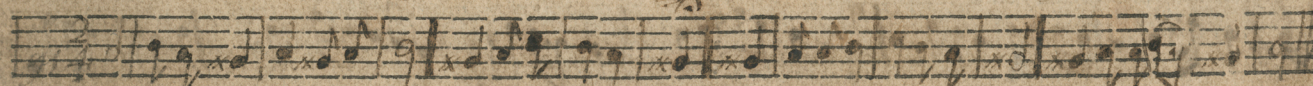
Remember land our mortal state  German Hymn I M



Walsol C M  So fades the lovely blooming flower



Funeral thought C M  land in the morning thou shalt hear

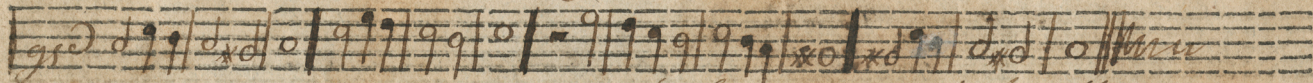


hark from the tomb

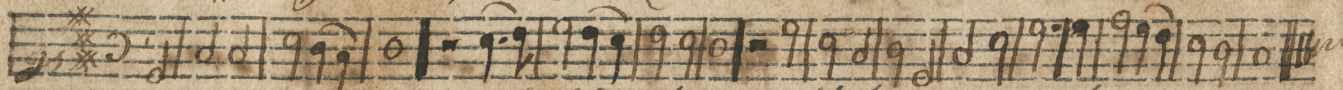
trille) Portugal L M (with all my powers of heart and tongue



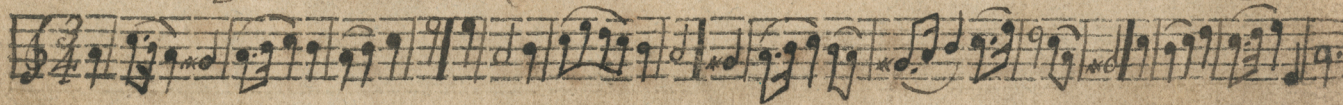
Winksworth L M (the Lord my shepherd is



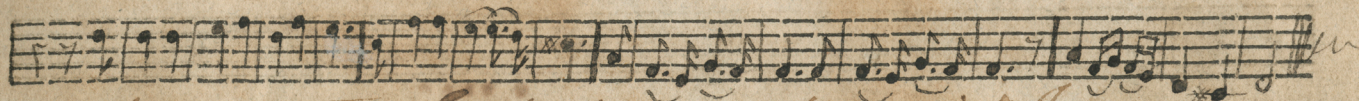
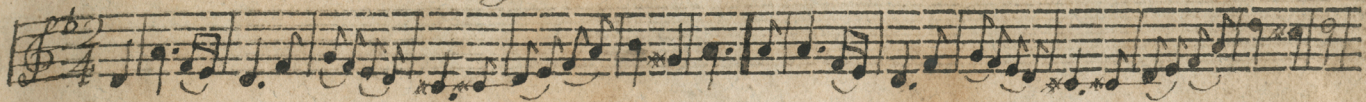
St Thomas L M (Let sinners take their course



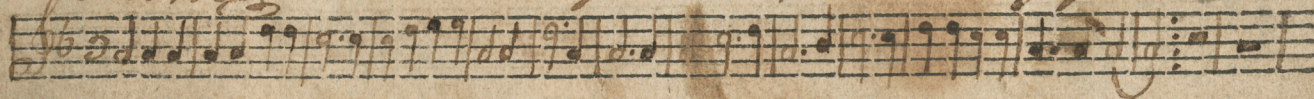
Buckingham C M (Lord thou wilt hear me when I pray



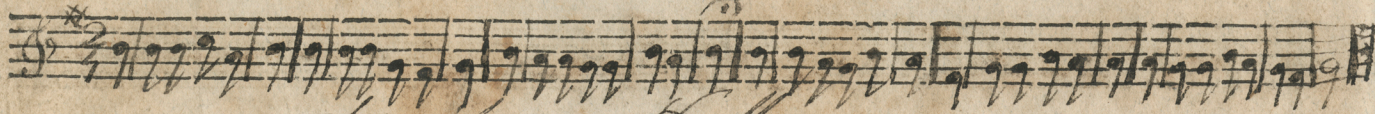
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Tunbridge C M (our sins alas how
strong they they be



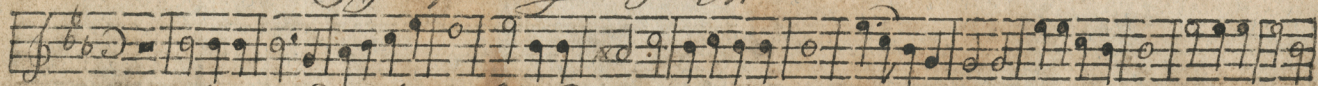
Montague L. M. Ye sons of men with joy record



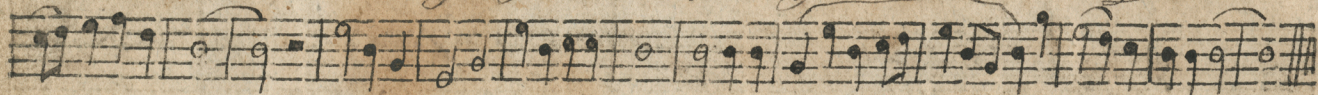
trille) Dalton J S M How pleasant 'tis to see



Symphony J S M



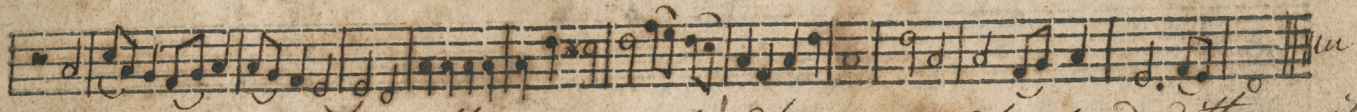
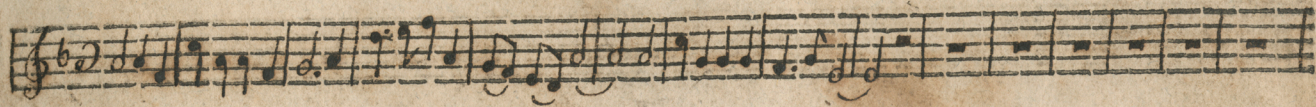
Behold the judge descends his guards are nigh



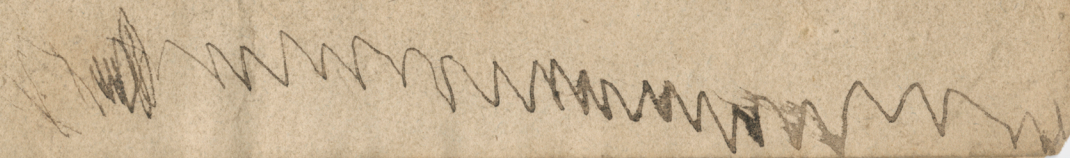
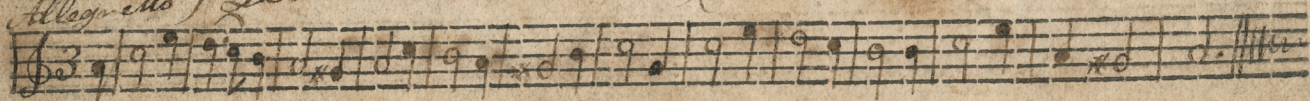
Molto)

Friendship P M (think mighty god on feeble man)

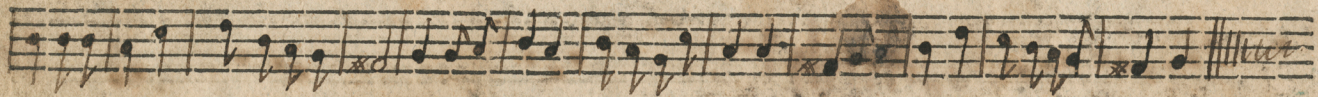
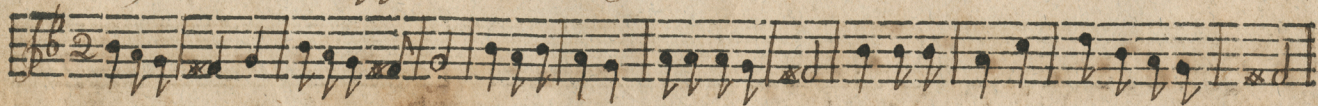
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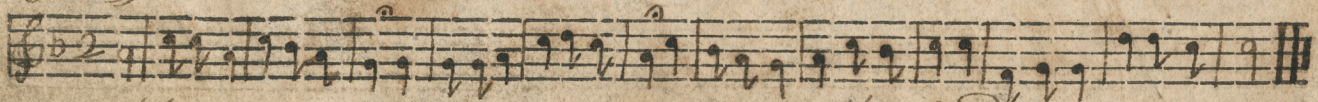
Allegretto) Little Marlborough (when overwhelmed with grief)



triple
Largo) Landaff P.M. (Psalm 50th last part 10

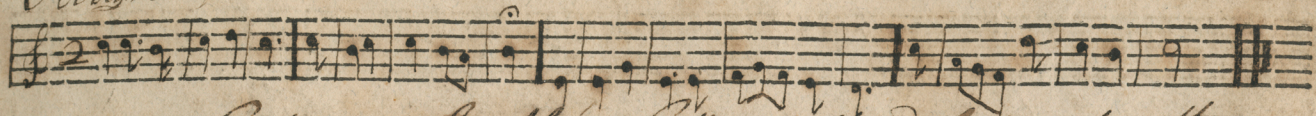


Allegro) Wells. S.M.

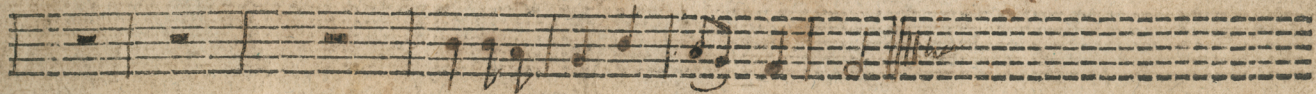
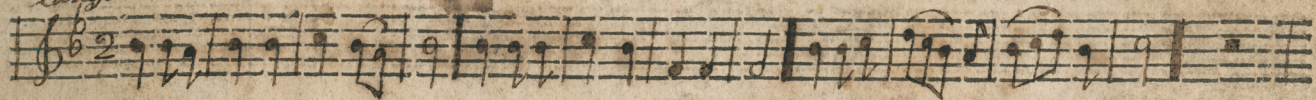


High in the heav'ns eternal God

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S M
Allegretto Silver Street (Come sound his praise abroad)

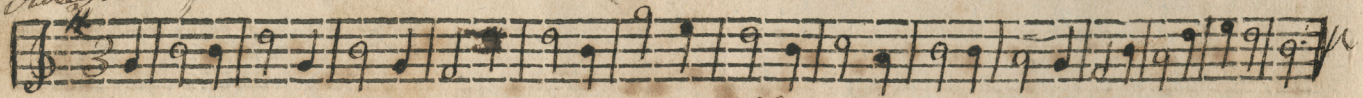


largo China S M (Nations attend before his throne)



treble
Allegretto

Mean C M (will god forever last us off
74th p.s



Allegretto) Rochester C M (73^d p.s 2^d part

